NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ESSAY ON MANURES,

Presented to the Cheshire, N. H. Agricultural Society, by LUKE HOWE, ESQ., *for which a premium was awarded by said Society.*

(Concluded from page 82.)

In what *state* of *fermentation*, it is most profitable to put manure into the soil, or whether *any* be necessary in *farm yard dung*, has of late been much discussed by scientific writers on agriculture. Sir Humphrey Davy has treated the subject with much observation and science. He confirms his theory by experiments of his own, and of the most enlightened agriculturists. He thinks, the pure dung of cattle, &c. needs no fermentation previously to its application.

But as the dung of cattle and horses are united in the yard with "straw, offal, chaff and various kinds of litter, a slight incipient fermentation, is undoubtedly of use." But he says, "it is better that there should be no fermentation at all, before the manure is used, than that it should be carried too far." "During the violent fermentation necessary for reducing farm yard manure to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid but likewise a gaseous matter is lost, so much so that the dung is reduced two thirds in weight; and the principal elastic matter disengaged is carbonic acid with some ammonia; and both these, if retained by the moisture in the soil as has been stated, are capable of becoming an useful food to plants." By experiments he discovered that "soluble vegetable substances passed in an unchanged state into the roots of plants," and that fermentation was only necessary in the preparation of vegetable food to render fibrous substances soluble. The practice of our farmers is opposed to this theory. Their observations have been too limited in the use of green or unfermented dung. In making similar use of it as of the thoroughly fermented or *short muck* the effects for the first year, are in favour of the latter. For, if recent dung of cattle be put into the hill for Indian corn, its soluble and nutritious parts are too concentrated, and the mass too nearly impervious to nourish and extend the radical fibres of the plants. If this dung be mixed with straw, litter, &c. or horse dung, which is always imperfectly digested, the process of fermentation will generate too much heat for the tender fibres in some soils. But let the former or green dung be mixed with earthy matter and be put into the hill for Indian corn, and the latter or coarse manure be spread, and ploughed into the soil for the same crop, and also in the hill for potatoes, it will then be discovered that the produce will be equally good the first year, and better prepared for future crops. In N. H. Ag. Repository it is stated that "when green dung is laid upon the field and ploughed in, it is so dispersed, that it can ferment but little, if any. It is said of unfermented dung, that its good effects will be felt longer than those of fermented. This is probably true, for during the first year after green dung is laid upon the field it does but little more than to be *prepared for actual* use." The superior effects of green dung in the subsequent years, being conceded; the question between us, rests on its effects the *first* year. But green dung is "*prepared for actual use*" the first year. How is this effected? By what other process than fermentation?—It is well understood, that all that is necessary in this process is a due degree of heat, moisture, and oxygen (or atmospheric air.) Neither of these is wanting when the manure is ploughed into the soil. For wherever these obtain in sufficient quantity, to promote vegetation, decomposition will take place. The greater degree of heat in the manure heap, than in the manure in the soil, is generated by the process of fermentation, but this must begin without the agency of this *generated* heat, and when once commenced, the same cause will continue it, as well in the latter, however small the quantity, as in the former. The gradual manner in which this process will be carried on, will generate a slight degree of heat favourable to the germination of seeds, and will cause more of the elastic matter disengaged to be absorbed by the soil, affording a constant supply of food to plants.

But let us resort to *facts*, for the effects of green dung the first year. Farmers universally prefer such for potatoes. Wherever there is an unusually large crop of Indian corn, we are generally told that a quantity of *green manure* was ploughed into the field before planting, and old manure was put into the hill. I observed, in a field of Indian corn last year, a part of which was manured in the hill with green dung, and the other with old, a greater burthen in the latter than in the former. This difference was undoubtedly owing to the causes before assigned. I have this year made a similar experiment. *One half* the quantity of green dung was used as of old. Every other circumstance was equal. The former was with the hoe coarsely pulverized, and mixed with earth. The corn, planted on the green dung, has appeared as well through the season as any other part of the field, the ears quite as well set and filled. I have been informed by a farmer that he is in the practice of planting Indian corn on green dung, and that his crops are as good as his neighbors. He sleds his dung from his barn windows to his field late in the winter. The operation of the frost breaks up its texture, and by a little shovelling in the spring, it is pretty well prepared for the hill. Besides the loss in quantity and quality of manure in keeping it a year longer than is necessary, the economical farmer will calculate his loss of interest on the capital for that time. If the farm yard is cleared of manure twice in a year, equal quantities of other materials may be carted into it, as when cleared in the fall only. The manure, which the industrious farmer has collected in his yards during the summer months, will, in the fall, be carted to his fields and mixed, by alternately carting a few loads from each source to the same heap. This manure will be in the best order to be put into the hill for Indian corn. In the spring a larger quantity of unfermented manure may be taken from the same sources to be spread on the same field, and for potatoes in the hill. In this economical plan more ground may be kept under tillage, with greater returns of English grain and hay, succeeding Indian corn, without additional manure.

The importance of the subject, I trust, will in some measure apologise for having said so much on the degree of fermentation required in the preparation of manure.

Compost, made by ploughing the sides of the roads, by decayed chips, &c. to which is sometimes added barn yard dung, lime, or ashes, is most beneficially applied to top-dressing grass land. In this preparation, a material error is often observable. Green dung is spread on the surface of the bed or heap, and thus is lost the object of this application. Fermentation takes place slowly in the dung, but the heat and gasses escape in the air, while the other materials remain, nearly unaffected by the process. The dung should be incorporated with the other materials by ploughing, or laid up in alternate layers into small heaps, the last layer being earth. In this way the process of decomposition, commencing in the dung, communicates itself to the other matters, and the products disengaged, are absorbed and retained.—Lime or ashes may be added, and perhaps, as economically without dung. They are powerful agents in promoting putrefaction. Compost of this kind cannot be profitably made, except for top dressing land, which cannot be ploughed, without an injury to the soil; for most of these materials would be more serviceable in the barn and hog yards as before stated. Top dressing is undoubtedly a wasteful way of applying manure. If the land be descending it is washed off; if not, much of it escapes by evaporation.

Wood ashes have been used to fertilize the earth as long as we have any account of the art of husbandry. They contain charcoal and the vegetable alkali united to carbonic acid. These may again be reorganized into vegetable life. The alkali acts powerfully, in decomposing the woody fibres; and the gradual solution of charcoal increases their value as a permanent manure. They attract moisture from the atmosphere, which renders them particularly serviceable to dry soils. They are very beneficial to Indian corn, when applied to the hill, early in the season. But no grain receives so much benefit, from a dressing of ashes as wheat. In top dressing of grass land, they are also useful. Seven years since, I applied a few cart loads of leached ashes to that part of a meadow, which bore little else than stinted hardhacks, cranberry and moss. The first year, clover and herds grass made their appearance. Since which time, it has produced a very good crop of these, red top, and meadow grasses. I have annually applied to different parts of the same meadow, either road manure, barn yard dung, or plaster. They have all been evidently useful; but the ashes the most so. Leached ashes are undoubtedly more beneficial, than the unleached, according to their merchantable prices. Probably owing, to their containing more charcoal, and possessing more body, their capacity for the absorption of moisture is greater. The opinion, that ashes exhaust the soil by their *forcing* properties, in the sense as generally received, is incorrect. It is true, they call into use some of its dormant qualities, which must in time be expended, and the soil less productive, unless some proportion of its products is restored, in the state of manure. But if they *force* the soil to do its office, they furnish from them-

selves, and the atmosphere, a considerable share of vegetable food. Instances could be mentioned of the perceptible good effects of ashes, on ploughing eighteen or twenty years after their application. The paring and burning of loose vegetable mould, produce their favourable effects principally, by the combustion of part of its inert materials; and thus affording ashes and charcoal, which have a tendency to decompose the remainder.

Lime is a useful manure. When applied to soils, like ashes, it promotes the decomposition and putrefaction of vegetable matter. "By this kind of operation," says Sir H. Davy "lime renders matter, which was before comparatively inert, nutritious; and as charcoal and oxygen abound in all vegetable matters, it becomes, at the same time, converted into carbonate of lime."—Lime should not be applied with animal manures unless they are too rich, and for the purpose of preventing noxious effluvia. It is injurious, when mixed with any common dung, and tends to render the extractive matter insoluble." It is evident from its operations that lime should be applied sparingly to light and naturally weak soils; but strong heavy loams, containing much inert matter, will bear larger quantities, with more durable effects. It is a pretty well established fact. that worn out lands cannot be restored by the use of lime. It is obvious, then, that it should not be repeated till the soil be furnished with vegetable matter requiring its soluble powers. This should seem to favour the opinion, that lime is incapable of being converted into vegetable food. But, by its action on vegetable matter in extracting its carbon and oxygen, it may in part form a soluble compound capable of being absorbed by, and forming a constituent of plants. It is said in the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, that, "it is the farmer, only, who can judge of the quantity (of lime) to be given, but as a general principle, it is safer to exceed the proper quantity, than to be below it. In the latter case, the application may prove useless and the whole expense be lost; whereas it rarely happens that injury is sustained from an excess, especially if more or less dung is soon added."

If a compost bed is to be made of materials difficult to dissolve or putrify, as tanners' spent bark, saw dust, shavings, &c. no other article could be so usefully added as quick lime.

Gypsum is much used, and is annually growing into higher estimation in this country. Its *modus operandi* on vegetation remains yet an unsettled question. By one writer, Kirwan, it is said that "the *rationale* of its effects may be deduced from its extraordinary septic powers; for it is found to accelerate putrefaction in a higher degree than any other substance, and that it is no inconsiderable part of the food of many plants. Sir H. Davy from experiments made by himself, has formed an opinion that it possesses no putrefactive powers, but that its effects result solely from its entering into the composition of plants, and "the reason why gypsum is not generally efficacious is probably because most cultivated soils contain it, in sufficient quantities for the use of grasses." This he thinks may be furnished the soil in the manure; and is not taken up in the crops of corn, peas, and beans, but is consumed by the growth of grass and hay.

I have in the course of this month tried several experiments, with the impression their results would correspond with those of the valuable author last mentioned, but I have been disappointed. I united 10 grains of each of the following articles, plaster, ashes, slacked lime, and salt separately with as many pieces of mutton, of 200 grains each, and placed another piece of meat in the same situation. Decomposition was first discoverable in that with plaster, and ashes, and during the several days, they were observed, they retained equal moisture and weight, whereas that with lime and the one to which nothing was added lost weight by the more rapid evaporation of their moisture. I have made similar experiments by mixing one drachm of beef intimately with one gr. also with ½ gr. of each of the above articles, lime excepted, and the results were similar to the above. These experiments were witnessed by gentlemen, who agreed with me in the results stated; and were they not contradictory to so good authority, I should deem them satisfactory. At present, I do not consider them decisive, but should future experiments confirm these results,the operations of plaster might *first*, be deduced, from the power of absorption of moisture, which it imparts to the soil; *secondly*, from its septic powers on animal and vegetable substances; *thirdly*, itself affording a valuable nutriment to plants.

It is perhaps, only from such a combination of causes, that we can infer its remarkable effects on vegetation. It is said, it operates equally well on exhausted soils. Is this the fact, where there is no latent principle to be excited into action? This perhaps may admit of a doubt. But if correct, could it not be accounted for,by the radicles of the plants being supplied with more moisture,and their own absorbent powers increased by the operation of the plaster?

As experiments, of a frequent application of small quantities of plaster, are not attended with much expense, they will best direct the farmer in its use. It may be important, however, to observe that the nature of its supposed operation, requires that it should be placed near the surface of the soil; and that it should be applied before the spring rains are over; or no benefit will be received from it, the first year, as a solution of the plaster is necessary, and 500 times its weight of water are required to effect it. It is used in the quantities of 3 to 8 bushels an acre. Small quantities repeated are said to be better than the same amount applied at once.

Salt is an article which has not been much used as a manure in this state, and probably will not be. If it be a useful food to plants, it is too expensive to be extensively applied. Sir John Pringle has said that in small quantities it possesses septic powers. If so, the quantity must be extremely small, as in my experiments above mentioned, one half of a grain of salt was sufficient to retard decomposition in one hundred grains of meat. It is an absorbent of moisture and all vegetable manures are improved by being impregnated with it. The farmer may therefore take this into account, in the use of it, to preserve his hay, and benefit his cattle.

In the application of manure, the farmer will first determine the specific qualities, which his different fields require. If the soil of either be cold and heavy, he will carry to this his coarse and warm manure, such as horse dung, and that which contains the most straw, or unfermented matter; on the contrary if sandy or gravelly and dry, he will reserve for this, his hog manure, and such as is most fermented; but if his land is uniformly moist and warm, he will mix the several kinds of manure before the application, as has been before directed. It is of no small consequence,that when manure is put into the hill or spread on the field, to be covered without delay, that the soil may retain its moisture and nutritious gasses.

PEAR TREES.

I am not confident that any elucidation of the cause of the *disease in Pear Trees* will be furnished by a farther investigation of the subject: still, however, it may be useful that all the facts which appear to have a bearing on the different theories suggested should be known. "Cultivator" seems to have adopted Duhamel's opinion, that the disease is to be traced to a *vitiated state of the sap occasioned by stagnant water and superfluous manure*. He says trees in highly cultivated ground, and in low, rich and wet soil, have been most seriously affected; while those in high land and uncultivated soil, have escaped infection. He adds, "so far my experience accords with Duhamel's theory." I readily admit that vegetables as well as animals may be destroyed by overfeeding on rich aliment. But I have not sufficient skill to trace the affinity between the animal and vegetable creation to the remote effects of their luxury. Some years ago I lost a pear tree which I injudiciously set out near the receptacle for the rich washings from my yard. After a most vigorous growth to its bearing state, it became cankery. It however lingered a year or two under a gradual decline. My trees which suffered the past season, were differently situated, and exhibited very different symptoms. They were cut off suddenly in the prime of life and full vigour of health. They had lived abstemiously upon a soil which had not been disturbed since they took possession, until last spring, when it was planted with potatoes. There was no *miasma*, for the ground was dry. Their habits were temperate, having no access to *noxious aliment* or *surfeiting food*.

The greatest mortality I have witnessed was in Mr Secretary Banes's garden, which is warm and dry, light and gravelly, and not highly cultivated. Indeed the diet of the subjects of this fatal infection has been rather meagre for a few years past, their maintenance having been furnished by *tenants*.

Such being the facts among my own patients, and in all cases where I had been called in consultation; and such the peculiarity of the season, I had no hesitation in giving it a conjectural character in my bill of mortality. I saw nothing in the symptoms, and discovered nothing from dissection to justify the belief that their death was occasioned by *internal* or *external poison*, by *worms*, or by *intemperance*, (producing "a corrupt state of the juices") although, indeed, a "cutaneous affection or gangrenous appearance," had supervened.—When I ventured a professional opinion, that death was occasioned by *coup de soleil*, I confessed that the disease had not before fallen under my care. A wiser course might have been to have ascribed the fatal result to a "disease unknown." It is to be hoped that some practical benefit to the community will result from this discussion: for however doctors have disagreed as to the proximate cause of the malady, and however tenacious of their different theories, they have furnished a rare and happy coincidence of opinion, as to the *best method of arresting the progress of the disease*, if not of *effecting a cure*.

O. FISKE.

Worcester, Oct. 10, 1826.

Remarks by the Editor.—According to European writers, Blight, or Blast, is a general name for various distempers incident to fruit trees, grain, &c. Mr Knight observes that blights are produced by a variety of causes; by insects, by an excess of heat or cold, of drought or moisture; for those necessarily derange and destroy the delicate organization of the blossoms; but he believes the common opinion, that they arise from some latent noxious quality in the air, or from lightning, to be totally unfounded. The term blight is very frequently used, he remarks, without any definite idea being annexed to it. If the leaves of their trees be eaten by the caterpillar, or contracted by the aphis; if the blossoms fall from the ravages of insects, or without any apparent cause, the trees are equally blighted; and if an east-wind happen to have blown, the insects, or at least their eggs, whatever be their size, are supposed to have been brought by it.

Mr Forsyth says, blights are very destructive to fruit trees; sometimes destroying the whole tree; but more frequently the leaves and blossoms, while the tree itself remains unhurt.

"One cause of the blight is, continuance of a dry easterly wind for several days together, which stops the perspiration in the tender blossom; and a long continuance of the same weather equally affects the tender leaves, causing them to wither and decay, the perspiring matter is thereby rendered thick and glutinous, and so becomes food for those small insects, which are always found in vast numbers on fruit trees that are affected by this sort of blight.

"These insects, however, are not the original cause as some imagine, but the natural consequence of blight; for whenever they meet with such a proper nutriment they multiply amazingly, and greatly promote the distemper when no method is taken to prevent it.

"The best remedy for this distemper that I know of is, to wash them with urine and soap-suds; and the sooner this is performed, whenever we apprehend danger, the better; if the young and tender shoots seem to be much infected, wash them with a woollen cloth dipped in the same fluid that is recommended for mildew.*"

Another cause of blight in the Spring according to Mr Forsyth, will be found in sharp hoary frosts, which are often succeeded by hot sun-shine; these are certain and sudden destruction to the fruit.—Sharp pinching frosty mornings, which often happen when the trees are in flower, or while the fruit is very young. The remedies are protecting the trees during the night time with nets, burning litter the windward side of the trees, &c. In such cases, however, American farmers would say nothing of blight, but complain of untimely frost.

The kind of blight, however, which seems most nearly to coincide with that disorder which his Excellency Governor Lincoln described in his communication, published in the first number and first page of the current volume of the New England Farmer, is thus described by Mr Coxe, in his "*Treatise on Fruit Trees.*"

"That species of blight, which is sometimes called the fire blight, frequently destroys trees in the fullest apparent vigour and health, in a few hours, turning the leaves suddenly brown, as if they had passed through a hot flame, and causing a morbid matter to exude from the pores of the bark, of a black ferruginous appearance, this happens through the whole course of the warm season—more frequently in weather both hot and moist, affording reason to believe that it arises from the rays of the sun operating on the vapour, or clouds floating in the atmosphere, either by concentration or reflection. It, generally, though not always, is perceived most in confined places: certain kinds, and particularly that most exquisite of our winter pears, the St. Germain, seem peculiarly liable to this species of blight. I have in twenty years lost upwards of fifty trees in the fulness of vigor—sometimes in the most open airy situations, and in every kind of soil. From repeated observation of the kind most liable to this malady, I have been led to believe, that it is somewhat connected with a principle which appears to be considered as a sound one, by the most judicious European writers, when treating of apple trees, that is the long duration of the variety. It is certain that natural trees, continually springing up from the seed, are seldom attacked by this disease; and the seckle pear, generally supposed to be a new variety is but little affected by it—of fifty bearing trees of this kind, of various ages, I have not lost one entire tree from this cause—this year for the first time, I have perceived the limbs of some of them partially affected, and in some instances, several large branches have been destroyed. From the great vigor and rapidity of vegetation of America, pear trees if much pruned, are apt to grow too fast;—this appears to render them more liable to the effect of fire-blight than otherwise they would be.—I have therefore changed my mode of trimming them under this impression, confining it very much to suckering and merely forming the tree—our heat and dryness do not require the growth to be so open as in Europe"

Miller's Gardeners' Dictionary says that fire-blight "is supposed to have been effected by volumes of transparent flying vapours, which, among the many forms they revolve into, may sometimes approach so near a hemisphere or hemicylinder, either in their upper or lower surfaces, as thereby to make the beams of the sun converge enough to scorch plants or trees they fall upon, in proportion to the greater or less convergency of the sun's rays."

It should seem from the foregoing and other authorities which might be quoted, that blast or blight in fruit-trees may be caused by various circumstances and accidents, among which are East Winds, Insects, such as the Scolytus Pyri, Aphis, &c. untimely Frosts, over manuring, too much moisture, the heat of the sun, *coup de soleil*, &c.—And as all these causes produce effects, whose appearances may be such as are in common parlance, denominated blight or blast, horticulturists may differ as respects the cause of the blight in particular instances, and still each individual be correct. In the instances cited by Gov. Lincoln, and Dr. Fiske, blight might be the effect of solar heat.—Mr Lowell's trees might be affected by the Scolytus, and those of "*Cultivator*," by excess of nutriment, or too much moisture. But let the cause of blight be what it may, if the woody part of the tree be injured, the remedy, where the case admits of remedy, is the same, viz. cut away the diseased parts at some distance below any appearance of disease as speedily as possible, and make use of some of the usual applications to wounds in trees.

* "Take tobacco one pound, sulphur two pounds, unslacked lime one peck, and about a pound of elder buds: pour on the above ingredients ten gallons of boiling water; cover it close and let it stand till cold; then add as much cold water as will fill a hogshead. It should stand two or three days to settle, then take off the scum and it is fit for use."

THE ISABELLA GRAPE.

Mr Fessenden—The following account of the Isabella grape is taken from Prince's catalogue of the Linnæan and Botanic Garden, at Flushing, Long Island, New York.

"*Isabella Grape.* This is an American grape, a native of Dorchester, South Carolina, and was introduced to New York by Mrs Isabella Gibbs, the lady of George Gibbs, Esq. of St Augustine, who then resided at Brooklyn, N. Y. and in honour of that lady has been called *Isabella Grape.*

"It is a dark purple fruit, of good size, oval form and juicy, and nearly equals some European kinds, and for vigour of growth, and abundance of yield, exceeds *any other* yet cultivated in this country; and *requires no protection during the winter.* This grape promises to rival all others in this country for the purpose of making wine, as it possesses all the requisites to ensure success in making wine of a fair quality, or of making brandy equal to that of France. It ripens in September."

Much inquiry has been made in your valuable paper respecting Grapes suitable for and deserving cultivation in New England. I believe the above kind possesses the most good qualities of any now cultivated, and is well worth a trial by those who wish for choice fruit. In the fall of 1823 four of these vines with roots were received from Prince's nursery in New York, and set out in this town. Last September they bore a few grapes, but this season they have covered over two very large arbours, and it is judged that not less than 5 bushels of very delicious grapes have been gathered from them. No protection from the weather in the winter is required, nor any other trouble than the usual training in autumn after the fall of the leaves, and in the spring and summer to give the vines the proper direction on the arbour.

Your ob't serv't, L. W. BRIGGS.

Bristol, (R. I.) October 9, 1826.

Mr Fessenden—As you notice occasionally specimens of fruit of extraordinary size, I would take this occasion of mentioning an apple that grew in my garden. It is a Newtown Pippin. The tree in the spring was a mere switch,—almost without branches. The past is the first summer in which it has grown any of consequence, though the third since it was transplanted. The apple was 13½ inches in circumference, and weighed 18½ ounces.—This, I perceive, is dwarfish in comparison of some that have been mentioned; but as it was a production of "the Cape," I thought it might not be amiss to notice it.

An improvement in agriculture is perceptible in some parts of this county within a few years; and though the soil is an ungrateful one, yet an improved culture will certainly do much for it.

With great respect, P. FISH.

South Barnstable, October 10, 1826.

The English company employed in getting treasure from the Spanish ships sunk at Vigo, are expected to get little more than their labour for their pains. The whole of the vessels except one have been searched, and nothing valuable found.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY *for the promotion of Manufactures and the Mechanic Arts*, give notice that they will hold their first EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN INVENTIONS, and MANUFACTURES, at the Hall over the new Faneuil Hall Market in Boston, on TUESDAY the TWENTY-FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.

The premiums mentioned in the annexed list will then be awarded by Committees appointed by the Directors; but it is understood that whenever from want of competition the best articles of any kind offered shall not be deemed by the Committee worthy of the premium, they may withhold it and bestow such other compliment as the article may in their opinion merit. The Directors will exercise the right of awarding premiums to any articles not specified which may deserve such distinction. No Committee shall award a premium to any one of its members. All articles offered for premium must be deposited on or before Saturday, the 14th day of October. Every article thus offered must be accompanied by proof of origin and by a statement of the name and residence of the maker, and as far as possible of the price at which it can be sold, but the Article itself must be distinguished by a private mark, any known or public mark being completely concealed. An auctioneer will be provided to sell such of the articles exhibited as the owners may wish to dispose of The Hall will be opened to receive articles offered for exhibition or premium from the first day to the 14th of October.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

1. To the maker of the best Bar Iron made from native ore, samples of not less than 100 pounds to be exhibited—a Silver Medal.
2. To the maker of the best Cast Steel from American Iron, a specimen of at least 50 pounds to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
3. To the maker of the best Butt Hinges, not less than one dozen pair to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
4. To the maker of the best Door Locks, several to be exhibited, and suitable for Dwelling Houses and Stores, a Silver Medal.
5. To the maker of the best Files, not less than six of different sizes to be exhibited a Silver Medal.
6. To the maker of the best Knives and Forks, specimens of at least one dozen pair to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
7. To the maker of the best Mechanics' Edge Tools, specimens of Chisels, Plane Irons, and Carpenters' Adzes, must be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
8. To the maker of the greatest variety and best specimens of fine Cutlery, not less than six articles to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
9. To the maker of the best red and white Earthen Ware, from American clay, a Silver Medal.
10. To the maker of the best Flint Glass Ware, a variety of articles to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
11. To the manufacturer of the best piece of superfine black or blue Broadcloth, 1 5-8 a yard wide, and not less than 15 yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
12. To the manufacturer of the best piece of black or blue Kerseymere, at least fifteen yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
13. To the manufacturer of the best piece of white flannel, a Silver Medal
14. To the manufacturer of the best woollen Blankets, six pair to be exhibited, and made in imitation of the English 4 point blankets, a Silver Medal
15. To the maker of the best piece of Ingrain Carpeting, twenty yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
16. To the maker of the best Worsted Hosiery, at least one dozen pair to be exhibited a Silver Medal.
17. To the maker of the best Loom Cotton Hosiery, one dozen pair to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
18. To the manufacturer of the best Furniture Calicoes, specimens of twenty-five pieces to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
19. To the manufacturer of the best specimens of Calicoes or Prints for Ladies' Dresses, twenty-five pieces to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
20. To the manufacturer of the best specimen of superfine Cotton Cloth, in imitation of English Cambrics, not less than twenty pieces to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
21. To the maker of the best Beaver Hat, price not exceeding eight dollars, a Silver Medal.
22. For the best and greatest quantity of Raw Silk, a Silver Medal.
23. To the maker of the best piece of Diaper for Table Linen, not less than twenty-five yards in quantity, a Silver Medal.
24. To the Manufacturer of the best piece of Linen Cloth for Shirting or Sheeting, at least twenty yards to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
25. For the best specimen of Tanned Sole Leather, a Silver Medal.
26. For the best specimen of Morocco Leather, a Silver Medal.
27. For the best specimen of Upper or Harness Leather, a Silver Medal.
28. To the maker of the best Boots and Shoes, not less than three pair of each kind to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
29. To the maker of the best Grass or Straw Bonnet, a Silver Medal.
30. To the manufacturer of the best piece of Canvass, a Silver Medal
31. To the manufacturer of the best White Lead, fifty pounds to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
32. To the manufacturer of the best Painters's Colours, 5 lbs. of each colour to be exhibited, a Silver Medal
33. For the best Specimen of Cabinet Ware, a Silver Medal.
34. To the manufacturer of the best Salt from Sea Water, samples of at least one bushel to be exhibited, a Silver Medal.
35. The Standing Committee on new improvements and inventions are authorized to report to the Directors for premiums such articles as they may deem entitled thereto, although not included in the foregoing list.

In all cases reference will be had to the price and quantity of the article manufactured.

A true copy. Attest,
JOHN R. ADAN, *Secretary.*

In pursuance of the foregoing, the Committee of Arrangements invite all Manufacturers, Artizans, and others in the United States to furnish any articles they may deem of interest for the occasion, and attention will be given to articles of Household manufacture.

At this first exhibition to be held under direction of the Society, premiums are proposed only to a limited extent, but an intelligent Committee has been appointed to examine and report on all new improvements and inventions, machinery, manufactures, and articles not included in the list for premiums, and proprietors and others interested may be assured that all articles presented will receive careful examination, and such notice as they may appear to merit

Articles then deposited for premium or exhibition may be sold at the close of the exhibition, either by private contract, or by public sale, for which purpose an auctioneer will be appointed by the Committee.

WM. SHIMMIN,
ISAAC PARKER,
SAM'L PERKINS,
THOMAS SEARLE, } *Committee.*

Boston, Sept. 18, 1826. 1awt24Oct.

Mr John A. Waterbury, of Saratoga, N. Y. has raised a quantity of Pea Nuts the present season. They are said to be as easily raised as Potatoes.

Beer has been introduced to considerable, use in France, but they already begin to complain of its adulteration.

The Eaton, N. H. lead mines prove rich.—Mines of other minerals are expected to be discovered in N. Hampshire. It is considered an excellent time for a geological examination of the White Mountains.

A number of young men who went from New York engaged for the Colombian Navy, have returned in disgust, and published an account of the treatment they received.—Eight others died.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

MANUFACTORIES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Merrimack Manufacturing Company, has a capital of $1,200,000, (the whole of which has been paid in,) and was incorporated in 1821. It is situated in the eastern part of Chelmsford, in Middlesex county, near Patucket Falls, and on the Canal constructed in 1793 by the proprietors of the Middlesex canal, the first in the U. S. The fall of the Merrimack, at Patucket is 30 feet. The distance N. W. from Boston, is 22 miles, and from Salem, about the same distance. To the flourishing village of Haverhill, on Merrimack and nearer to the sea, it is 12 miles from Chelmsford.

Five mills have already been erected, containing 3000 spindles each; and 3, finished with proper machinery, are also in operation. Another with machinery will be ready first of January next.—About 200 men, and 180 females are employed in each mill. None are under the age of 12; and very few are so young. The wages of these persons depend, in some measure, upon their skill and industry. Some earn $2 a week, and others only 1, besides board, which is $1.25. The men receive more. In each mill, 2500 yards are woven daily, of No. 22, 30, and 40 yarn, respectively. All this is bleached; and about three fourths of it is printed. Those exhibited in Boston, at the great fair lately were very fine, and fully equal to those from Taunton, in the opinion of all those who examined them.

In the print and bleach work, 50 men and 30 women are employed. The whole work is carried on in the yard, from preparing the colours to the engraving of the Cylinders.

An extensive Woolen manufactory was established at this place before 1821; and has lately increased in business.

Since the Merrimack Manufacturing Company commenced building, there have been built, in this part of Chelmsford (now Lowell) 200 dwelling houses and the village is rapidly increasing.

It may be proper to observe, that in 1825, the proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack river, having increased their stock in the sum of $600,000, purchased of the Merrimack Manufacturing Company all their spare land, and the residue of the water power the latter had created, and also a large machine shop, where machinery for two mills is completed annually. In these, 200 first rate mechanics in iron, wood, &c. are constantly employed. A ton and more of castings is required daily, and furnished by a furnace within four miles. A Company called the Hamilton manufacturing company, has recently erected two mills on land purchased of the proprietors of the Canal and Locks, one of which is in operation. They also have a capital of $600,000, and their buildings are of brick.

The water power of Lowell is great and abundant, and its quality is excellent for bleaching and dying.

The Merrimack is navigable over a hundred miles above Lowell, and furnishes abundant supplies of wood, lumber and brick; the communication with Boston is greatly facilitated by the Middlesex Canal, by means of which, all heavy articles are transported at a comparatively low rate. The Canal packet boat runs three days a week; and a stage goes out and in every day to and from Boston; besides others to Worcester, Newburyport, Dover and Concord in N. H. &c. A bridge is also now

building over the Merrimack, near the junction with Concord river.

Shepherd Woollen Factory at Northampton, on Connecticut river. The capital $130.000—persons employed, 112—37,500 yards of superfine and second quality of Broadcloths manufactured, annually: and in this, 75,000 lbs. of Saxon and American Wool of first quality are used.

In another factory belonging to Messrs. *Cooks* in Northampton, 10,000 yards have been made in 10 months, being about 40 yards a day—for this, about 25,000 of raw wool are worked annually.—Much of the work is done by machinery. One jenny in Cooks' factory has 100 spindles—3 others, 80 each; and a billy, with 50 spindles. The capital of this factory we do not know.

(To be continued.)

SWEDISH TURNIPS AND MANGEL WURTZEL.

At the annual meeting of the Doncaster Agricultural Society in Durham, (Eng.) Lord Althorp describes an interesting experiment which he had made to ascertain the comparative merits of Swedish Turnips and Mangel Wurtzel, in the fattening of cattle; the result of which went to prove the superiority of the latter. Two oxen were at the same time put to the different kinds of food, and continued at them for a stated period; that which was fed on Mangel Wurtzel increased considerably more in weight than the other, which was fed on Swedish Turnips. This fact having been ascertained, the ox which had been fed on Mangel Wurtzel was put to Turnips, and the other which had been at Turnips was put to Mangel Wurtzel for a similar period; and it was found, at the termination of the experiment, that the ox which had been put from Mangel Wurtzel to Turnips had lost weight, while the other which had been removed from Turnips to Mangel Wurtzel had gained considerably. He further observed, that during the dry season, when the Turnips had been nearly all burnt or destroyed by the fly, Mangel Wurtzel had flourished and was an abundant crop.

[Boston Pat.]

TO PICKLE BEEF, PORK, &c.

And to keep meat good in the hottest Climates.

To four gallons of water, add one pound and a half of Muscavado sugar, two ounces of saltpetre, and six pounds of bay or common salt. Put the whole into a clean pot or kettle, and let it boil, being careful to take off all the scum as it rises.—When there is no more scum, take the liquor off, and let it stand till cold: having put the meat you wish to preserve into the vessel you intend to keep it in, pour in the liquor till the meat is quite covered, in which condition it must be kept.

If you intend to preserve your meat a considerable time, it will be necessary once in two months, to boil the pickle over again, clearing off the scum that rises, and putting in, when boiling, 2 ounces of sugar, and half a pound of common salt. Thus the pickle will hold good twelve months. It is incomparable for curing hams, neats tongues, or beef which you intend to dry; observing, when you take them out of the pickle, first to clean and dry them, put them in paper bags, and hang them in a dry warm place.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

CIDER.

Good cider can be made any where, of good fruit, by the following method: When your apples are well ground, wet your straw with the juice instead of water; put some straw in a cask next your receiving tub, with a blanket on it, to filtrate or strain it; then put it into a good clear strong cask immediately; suffer it to have as little air as possible, to prevent fermentation. When your cask is full, bung it up tight, and remove it to your cellar, not to be disturbed for one month at least. This cider will retain its sweetness for years, and be as clear as needful; it will be fit for bottling in four weeks. It should not be removed in the cask it was put up in, but racked into another. If there be any who doubt this mode, let them try one cask after the above method. The foregoing is certified from experience.

BENJ. WALDRON.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1826.

The following letter from JOSEPH COOPER, Esq. of New Jersey to a gentleman in Philadelphia, although it has before been in print, may be new to some, and useful to others, by recalling to memory important impressions, which the lapse of time may have wholly or in part obliterated.

AGRICULTURE.

RESPECTED FRIEND—Kind Providence having placed me in a station of life which obliged me to procure a living by industry, and that principally in the agricultural line, it has caused me to be a strict observer of the works of nature, with respect to such parts of the valuable creation as have come under my particular notice; and I have been greatly embarrassed at the opinion very generally entertained by farmers and gardeners, that changing seeds, roots and plants to distant places, or different soils or climates, is beneficial to agriculture, not agreeing with my observations or practice. This induced me to make many experiments on that head, all of which in more than forty years practice have operated to prove to my satisfaction, that the above opinion is not well founded, and if so, must be extremely prejudicial to agriculture, as it turns the attention of the husbandman from what appears to me one great object, viz. that of selecting seeds and roots for planting or sowing, from such vegetables as come to the greatest perfection in the soil which he cultivates.

What induced me to make experiments on that head, was, observing that all kinds of vegetables were continually varying in their growth, quality, production and time of maturity. This led me to believe that the great Author of nature, has so constructed that wonderful machine, if I may be allowed the expression, as to incline every kind of soil and climate to naturalize all kinds of vegetables, that it will produce at any rate, the better to suit them, if the agriculturalists will do their part in selecting the most proper seed. In support of which I will take the liberty of subjoining a few facts and experiments, out of an inconceivable number which have all combined to prove the above to my satisfaction.

In, or about the year 1746, my father procured the seeds of the long warty squash, which have been kept on the farm ever since, without changing, and are now far preferable to what they were at first. Our early peas were procured from London the spring before Braddock's defeat, and have been planted successively every season since on the place. They have not been changed, and are now preferable to what they were when first obtained. The seed of our asparagus was procured from New York, in the year 1752, since which time I have not planted a seed but what grew on my beds, and by selecting the seed from the largest stalks, I have improved it greatly.

A complaint is very general, that potatoes of every kind degenerate, at which I am not surprised, when the most proper means to produce that effect is constantly practised; to wit, using or selling the best, and planting the refuse; by which means almost the whole of those planted are the produce of plants the most degenerated. The consideration of which induced me to try an opposite method. Having often observed that some plants or vines produced potatoes larger, better shaped, and in greater abundance than others, without any apparent reason except the operations of nature, it induced me to save a quantity from such only for planting the ensuing season, and I was highly gratified in finding their production exceed that of others of the same kind, planted at the same time, and with every equal advantage, beyond my expectation, in size, shape, and quantity: this induced me to continue the practice, and I am satisfied that I have been fully compensated for all the additional trouble. A circumstance happened respecting potatoes, which may be worth relating; a woman whom I met in market requested me to bring half a bushel of sweet potatoes for seed the next market day, which I promised to do, but going through the market on that day, previous to her son's coming for the potatoes, I observed the woman selling such as I had brought for her; when the boy came, I asked him the reason they wanted potatoes for seed, while they were selling their own; his answer was that his father said, if they did not get seed from me once in three or four years, their potatoes would be good for nothing. *Query*, if he had used the same means in selecting his potatoes for planting as I did, whether he would have profited by changing with one who used the other method?

In discoursing with a friend who lived at a great distance from me, on the above subject, he introduced two instances in favour of changing seed; one was asparagus, the other radish seed, he had from me; the production of both he said was preferable to any thing of the kind ever seen in that neighborhood, which was near 100 miles distant, to which he ascribed the benefit; but in two or three years the radishes degenerated so as to be no better than what he had before. I asked his method of saving seed; he said he had no other radishes in his garden, and when they had pulled what was fit for use, let the others go to seed. I then told him my method, viz.—As soon as radishes are fit for use, I dig up ten or twelve of those which please me best, as to colour, shape, &c. and plant them at least 100 yards from where any others bloom at the time they do: this, I informed him, was the best method I knew of, to improve any kind of vegetables, varying the process agreeable to their nature; and as he had, in my opinion, taken the most proper method to degenerate his, I asked him if he thought I should be benefited by exchanging with him? His answer was, he believed I was the best gardener.

In, or about the year 1772, a friend sent me a few grains of a smaller kind of Indian corn, the grains of which were not larger than goose shot, which he informed me, by a note in which they were enclosed, were originally from Guinea, and produced from eight to ten ears on a stalk. These grains I planted, and found the production to ans-

wer the description, but the ears small, and few of them ripe before frost. I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted it between rows of larger and earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seed from stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable both in quantity and quality to that of any corn I had ever planted. This kind of corn I have continued planting ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz.—When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily; and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regularly than is common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any person would imagine, who has not tried the experiments. The distance of planting corn, and number of grains in a hill, are matters many differ in; perhaps different soils may require a difference in both these respects; but in every kind of soil I have tried, I find planting the rows six feet asunder each way, as near at right angles as may be, and leaving not more than four stalks in a hill, produces the best crop. The common method of saving seed corn, by taking the ears from the heap, or crib, is attended with two disadvantages; one is, the taking the largest ears, which have generally grown but one on a stalk; this lessens the production. The other is, taking ears that have ripened at different times, which causes the production to do the same.

A striking instance of plants being naturalized happened by Col. Matlock sending some watermelon seed from Georgia, which he informed me by a letter, were of superior quality; knowing seed from vegetables which had grown in more southern climates required a longer summer than what grew here, I gave them the most favourable situation, and used glasses to bring them forward, yet very few ripened to perfection; but finding them to be as excellent in quality as described, I saved seed from those first ripe; and by continuing that practice four or five years, they became as early water-melons as I ever had.

Many admit the above errors from foreign flax seed producing the best flax in Ireland; but when it is considered that it is the bark of the stalk only, that is used in Ireland, which is in the best perfection before the seed is ripe, and that part not used from any other plant except hemp, the argument falls to the ground when applied to other vegetables.

For many years past, I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive, and of better quality than the rest, which I am satisfied, has been of great use. And I am fully of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods; particular care being taken that different kinds of the same species of vegetables are not in bloom at the same time near together, as by that happening, they mix, degenerate, and each kind is injured.

I am sensible the foregoing will meet with great opposition and contradiction, but as an experiment is safe and easy, I hope it will induce persons of more leisure, ability, and observation than myself, to make trial, as a mean of improving the agriculture of our country, which is the sincere wish of thy friend. JOSEPH COOPER.

Cooper's Point, (N. J.) April, 1799.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

The throng at the Masonic Hall, where the Franklin Institute is holding its exhibitions, is so great, that we could with difficulty make our way through the rooms. We saw enough however, to be convinced of the utility of such exhibitions, and of the rapid progress of the arts in America.

The articles which struck our fancy most, were the specimens of cut glass from the New-England Company's Works at Boston, Bakewell and Page's at Pittsburgh, the New-York and New-Jersey Works, and M'Cloid and Shiner's of this city.—They are brilliant and elegant.

The specimens of porcelain from the works in Jersey City, and the factory of Tucker and Bird of Philadelphia, are excellent as first essays.

There is one very elegant mantle piece of Egyptian marble, and others, which cannot be regarded as less elegant, of Pennsylvania black marble.—These have been deposited by Steganini, Struthers, P. Fritz, and others.

Mr C. Cornelius and Mr Leadbeater, have sent to the exhibition some elegant lamps and chandeliers; Mr A. Atkinson various articles of saddlery. The grates and stoves are of various patterns.—They are from the manufactories of S.Morris, Mingle & Son, Loyd & Son, Lyons, and others.

There is also a small piece of lutestring, woven in Philadelphia, from silk, produced in this neighbourhood.

The display of Piano Fortes, from the factories of Loud, Albright, Pummer, Dubois, Stoddart, and others, is very splendid.

Various articles of furniture, by White, Graham and others, are much admired, as are also Mr M'Cauley's oil cloths, and the paper hangings from various factories.

There are sewing silks from Connecticut, calicoes from Massachusetts, ginghams from Philadelphia county, and cloth from various quarters. One piece of black cloth, has been very much admired, and was selling rapidly at $12,50 a yard.

FALL TRAININGS.

We never before the present season, witnessed so general and decided symptoms of the disgust and contempt that are entertained of military trainings. The inequality of the duty required has made it intolerable; while the farcical style in which it is performed awakens nothing but ridicule and derision. Our legislature is called upon by the public voice emphatically expressed in murmurs and complaints through the public press, by the tone of feeling that manifests itself in every section of the Commonwealth, to provide a speedy and efficient remedy. The approaching session must not go past without an attempt at some measure of relief. [Newburyport Herald.]

Two articles were received from Salem too late for this week's paper.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1826.

Extract from a law of the Commonwealth, passed Febuary 9, 1821.

Be it enacted, &c. That the several Agricultural Societies shall be, and hereby are, authorised and empowered, by their Trustees or other officers by them designated for the purpose, to define and fix bounds and limits of sufficient extent for the erection of their Cattle Pens and Yards, and for convenient passageways to and about the same, on the days of their Annual Cattle Shows and Exhibitions, and also for their Ploughing Matches and Trials of Working Oxen; within which bounds and limits no person shall be permitted to enter or pass, unless in conformity with the Rules and Regulations of the Trustees or other officers of said Society, respectively. And if any person shall enter or pass within the bounds and limits thus fixed and defined as aforesaid after he shall have been notified thereof, he shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than One Dollar, nor more than Five Dollars, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace of the same County, in an action of the case, at the suit of the Treasurer of said Society, to the use of the Society aforesaid.

Mention is made of a trout in England, which after living *sixty years in a well*, died by reason of the drought, which robbed it of its natural element. It had become so tame as to receive from the hand, snails, worms, and bread, and always seemed pleased at the presence of its feeder.

A similar experiment in domesticating a trout is making on Long-Island. When put into a well or spring, three years since, it did not weigh two ounces. Last March it was found to weigh over two pounds. It will rise gently from the bottom of the well and feed out of the hand. Several different kinds of fish, and among them trout of large size, have been put into the well, and all have been immediately attacked and ultimately killed by this lord of the castle.

James Anthony Esq. of South Kingston, R. I. was killed by a fall from his horse on Monday last. Mr Anthony was a very useful citizen and an estimable man.

The Charleston (Md.) Telegraph says it must be a subject of general felicitation to our farmers and indeed to all persons, that the corn crop has proved so abundant, more especially as the wheat crop was so light. From what we can learn there has not been a more extensive yield on the Eastern Shore for many years.

A man in New-York has been punished by the court of sessions, for cruelty to his horse. Because the horse was his own, the brutal wretch thought he could treat him as he pleased; but the court taught him better.

At a recent public dinner near Hereford numerous healths of noble personages were drank—"Lord John Russell and the House of Russell,"—Lord Howick and the House of Gray,—The Duke of Devonshire, and the House of Cavendish,—and many more; until an attorney, who was at table, being called upon for a toast, gave with perfect simplicity. "The health of Mr Jones, and the *House of Industry.*"

We observe the Secretary of the Treasury, in his circular intended to obtain information respecting the culture of silks, speaks of the best mode of raising mulberry trees for feeding the worms. We have understood, from a gentleman who resided many years in India, and was engaged in the culture of silks, that in that country, the mulberry is not permitted to grow to the size of a tree. The plant is raised chiefly by slips or cuttings, which are set in the earth, a few inches asunder, in rows two or three feet apart, leaving a space sufficient for a person to walk between the rows. These plants, after rising to two, three, or four feet, are pruned or clipped, and never suffered to rise higher; so that a boy or girl may pick the leaves as they walk between the rows. The mode, in this country, of climbing trees for picking leaves, is miserably laborious.—*Con. Herald.*

Plymouth County Cattle Show.—The Exhibition at Bridgewater on Wednesday, though in some respects inferior to the last year, is said to have fully sustained the reputation of the society under whose patronage it was held. The pens were filled with fat cattle and grown stock. The Ploughing Match commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning. Seven teams were engaged in the animated contest, and a good degree of skill was manifested in the management of the plough. A great variety of manufactured articles, both elegant and useful, were exhibited, some of which were superior to any which have been offered at any former exhibition, and equal it is supposed to those of any other section of the country. The members of the Society and others went from the academy in procession, to the meeting house, where prayers were offered by the Rev. Dr Kendall, and an address, appropriate and judicious, was delivered by Wm. Thomas, Esq. The Society returned to the Hall of the academy, where an excellent dinner was provided. Several toasts after dinner, were drank, and a ball in the evening crowned the festivities of the day.—*Taunton Reporter.*

The editor of the Liverpool Mercury states that they have upwards of *fifty steam boats* plying between Liverpool and other places,—that the number of persons frequenting the sea wall, repairing to or from those boats, exceeds on some days twenty thousand,—that in the space of one hour he has seen twenty steam boats arrive with an average each of two hundred passengers,—and that during the summer months, more than one hundred thousand persons cross the river Mersey in steam boats in a single week.

This surpasses all bustle on this side of the Atlantic. [N. Y. Statesman.]

The N. Y. Enquirer says the English ladies are more healthy than the American, because they clothe themselves warmer, and with more regularity, and take more exercise.

A dancer said to a Spartan, "You cannot stand so long on one leg as I can." "Perhaps not," said the Spartan, "but my goose can."

A letter from Pensacola, Florida, says the new navy yard is laid out, and a few temporary buildings have been erected. Next year, it is supposed, much work will be done on the buildings, walls, wharves, &c. At present we have to dispute possession with the rattlesnakes.

A fatal disease prevails among the Cattle in the South Western part of Virginia.

Saxony Sheep.

On TUESDAY, 17th inst. at — o'clock.
Immediately after the sale of Saxony Sheep, per Tartar, at Brighton.

An entire flock of superior Electoral Saxony Sheep, imported in the Bremen, consisting of 160 BUCKS and 40 EWES.

These Sheep were selected at a very considerable expense, and by a highly respectable judge, who has been employed in selecting for some of the first flocks in Europe.

The Sheep may be examined at any time previous to the sale.

Catalogues will be ready 10 days before the sale, and none of the flock will be previously sold.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

Merino Sheep.

On TUESDAY, 17th inst. at 12 o'clock.
Or immediately after the sale of Saxony Sheep at Brighton.

275 7 8 and full blood Merino Sheep, the greater proportion Ewes—may be examined before the sale.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, Auctioneers.

Saxony Sheep.

On TUESDAY, 17th Oct. at 9 o'clock, Near Dudley's Hotel, in Brighton,

The entire Flock of Electoral Saxony SHEEP, imported in the ship Tartar, from Hamburg—consisting of

106 *Bucks and* 98 *Ewes.*

These Sheep were selected by one of the best judges in Saxony, without any regard to expence—it being the intention of the owners to exceed all former flocks sent to this country, as well in regard to fineness of fleece, as to size and symmetry of form. They were selected after a most thorough examination of every Flock of any note in the country. Gentlemen interested in the growth of *fine Wool* in this Country may rest assured this will be the *only* importation of these animals to this country, and the last opportunity they will have to increase or improve their breed of these valuable Sheep.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery 10 days previous to the sale, at our Office, where samples of the Wool may be seen.

The Agents pledge themselves that none of the above Flock will be disposed of until the day of Auction, when they will all be sold, without reserve.

COOLIDGE, POOR & HEAD, *Auctr's* oct. 13.

Winter Keeping for Horses.

GENTLEMEN having valuable Horses, may have them wintered at a reasonable charge in the vicinity, where they may be assured of good keeping, and faithful attention. Inquire at this Office; of Mr Grover, at Boylston Marine Ins. Office, or of Maj. S. Jaques, Charlestown. oct. 13.

Allum,

Superior allum from the Salem Laboratory in bbls. of 300 lbs. net, for sale on the most favourable terms.

Refined Saltpetre,

in kegs of 100 lbs. net,—from the same Laboratory.

Du Pont's Gunpowder,

by the cask or smaller quantity.

Shot & Balls,

at wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

E. COPELAND, Jun. 65 Broad Street. oct. 13. tf.

Dr A. G. Hull's Patent Hinge Truss.

[From the New York Medical and Physical Quarterly Journal, No. 15, for Sept, 1822.]

"We take some share of reproach to ourselves for not having before this noticed the very great improvements made by Dr. Hull in the construction of trusses. The truth is, it is only recently that our attention was particularly directed to the subject; and we were surprised to find how vastly superior the invention of Dr. Hull was to any instrument of the kind which had heretofore come within our knowledge. The principle on which it is constructed, appears to us to be equally just and original; and the very gratifying success which has attended its application, abundantly confirms the soundness of the theoretical principles by which it was suggested.

Amos G. Hull, M. D.

Dear Sir,—Since our interview at my house I have the satisfaction to inform you, that I have been cured of a rupture of 15 years continuance by the use of your Truss. I found on the first trial that it was more effectual in retaining the bowels, than any instrument I have ever used. I soon found that a favourable change had taken place and I supposed myself cured. About this time I was reduced very low with Typhus fever, as I began to recover I again found appearance of the rupture. I applied the Truss again and in a few weeks found myself cured. I continued the instrument about one year when I left it off and for the last three years have been quite free from the complaint. I am respectfully your friend and serv't.

SAMUEL WOODWARD, M. D.

Wethersfield, Ct. June 1, 1826.

[The following notice is from Dr. Shurtleff, who has had the best opportunity of witnessing its good effects.]

"I have for several years used Dr. Hull's patent Truss both for *males and females.* In *every* case it has given relief and in many a *perfect cure.*

BENJAMIN SHURTLEFF."

Boston, Aug. 9, 1826.

This Truss is for sale by EBENEZER WIGHT, Druggist, Milk, opposite Federal street, Boston.

Oct. 13.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Corrected every Thursday evening.

		FROM	TO
		D. C.	D. C.
APPLES, best,	bbl	1 25	1 33
ASHES, pot, 1st sort,	ton.	80 00	82 50
pearl do.		95 00	97 00
BEANS, white,	bush	2 00	2 50
BEEF, mess, 200 lbs. new,	bbl.	10 00	10 25
cargo, No 1, new,		8 25	8 50
" No 2, new,		6 00	6 50
BUTTER, inspect. No. 1. new,	lb.	18	
CHEESE, new milk,		9	10
skimmed milk,		3	6
FLAX		9	10
FLAX SEED	bush	95	1 00
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard St	bbl.	5 00	5 12
Genesee,		5 00	5 12
Rye, best,		3 25	3 50
GRAIN, Rye	bush	76	78
Corn		83	86
Barley		90	96
Oats		55	60
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort, new,	lb.	10	11
HOPS, No 1, Inspection			
LIME,	cask	90	1 00
OIL, Linseed, Phil. and Northern	gal.	75	80
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.	2 50	2 75
PORK, Bone Middlings, new,	bbl.	14 00	14 50
navy, mess, do.		11 25	11 50
Cargo, No 1, do.		10 87	11 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bush	2 67	3 55
Clover	lb.	8	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, wash		33	50
do do unwashed		25	33
do 3-4 washed		30	35
do 1-2 do		25	30
Native do		20	25
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		40	46
do Spinning, 1st sort		30	35

PROVISION MARKET.

BEEF, best pieces	lb.	9	12
PORK, fresh, best pieces,		7	9
" whole hogs,		5	6
VEAL,		9	12
MUTTON,		5	8
POULTRY,		12	20
BUTTER, keg & tub,		17	18
lump, best,		22	25
EGGS,			14
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bush	90	1 00
Indian, do.		90	1 00
POTATOES,			37
CIDER, liquor, (new)	bbl.	1 25	1 50

MISCELLANIES.

Inhabitants and Libraries.—Boston, with a population of 60,000, possesses 13 public libraries containing 50,000 vols; Baltimore, 70,000 inhabitants, 4 public libraries, 30,000 volumes; Philadelphia, 150,000 inhabitants, 19 public libraries, 70,000 vols; New York, 180,000 inhabitants, 10 public libra- 44,000 vols; Harvard University, at Cambridge, contains 30,000 volumes.

North Carolina.—The Editor of the Salisbury Carolinian has lately been presented with three skeins of sewing silk, made by the Misses Harris' of Surry County, which was the produce of worms of their own rearing the present season. The silk is pronounced by those who have examined it to be of superior quality. These young ladies have for three years past, been employed in the business of rearing worms and fabricating sewing silk; they have now become so expert in their laudable vocation, as to derive a very handsome profit on their labours.

The alarm which prevailed in this state on the subject of scarcity has subsided. The crops have turned out well, and it is said that from 15,000 to 20,000 barrels of surplus corn could be exported from Edgecombe county. Old corn was selling at 90 cents per pushel.

According to the venerable Bede, artificers in glass came into England in 674—according to others, in 726. But glass windows were a rarity, and a mark of great luxury and magnificence until 1180, at which time they were introduced from France, which country had received the boon from the Venetians.

Courteous reader! if you have lived to be one-and-twenty without having learned that time is *money*, more emphatically *money* than dollars or cents; you had better begin your A. B. a-b-s again. If you have made your own fortune, beware of robbing your friends of their *time*, whose fortunes are yet to be achieved by their industry. Never enter a merchant's store, a mechanic's shop, or a lawyer's office for the purpose of mere conversation. If you have business with either of the three, despatch it as soon as you can. Take it for granted that every man of sense knows "the present value of single minutes, and endeavours to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground."

A stranger was conversing with Lord North in a public room, and opposite to them was a party of ladies. "Pray, my lord," said the gentleman, who is that large ugly woman I see yonder?" "That," said his lordship, "is lady North" "My dear lord," said the gentleman, confused at his unfortunate observation, and making an effort to correct it, "I mean the lady who stands next her" "That lady," said his lordship, "is my daughter," The gentleman was now speechless. "Come, come," said Lord North, smiling with his usual good nature, when he observed his confusion, "you have made an ingenious but unfortunate effort to get out of a scrape. I forgive you, for I believe Lady North and I are as plain a couple as any in England."

Indian Custom.—It was a few years since, and probably now is, a custom of the Mohawk Indians, to bury their dead in a sitting posture, and with their faces to the east. The occasion of this was a tradition, that at some future day, a great man would appear in the *east* and call the dead to judgment. The posture they deemed the most convenient for rising; and by having their faces directed to that particular quarter of the heavens, it was intended that they should see the great man as soon as he should appear. A suicide was buried with his head downwards and his face towards the west. The reason of this being requested, they answered that it was to remind him when called to judgment, that he had been the murderer of himself.

Hot Coffee.—We observe persons about the markets early in the morning, selling hot coffee and buttered rolls. A sufficient quantity of each, costs a trifle more than a dram. How much more refreshing, healthy, and preferable, is this cheap breakfast, than a meagre glass of "blue ruin."

[N. Y. Enq.]

Flower Pots for Rooms.—At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society, on the 6th instant, a paper was read upon the manner of cultivating plants in pots filled with moss only and not mould. It appeared that the method to be pursued, was to fill a pot with coarse moss of any kind, in the same manner as it would be filled with earth, and to place a cutting or a seed in this moss. The secretary was understood to say, that he was well acquainted with the practice, and that it succeeded admirably, especially with plants destined to ornament a drawing room. In such a situation plants grown in moss, were stated to thrive better than if they were in garden mould, and to possess the very great advantage of not causing dirt, by the earth's washing out of them when watered.—For transportation, plants rooted in moss were said to be better adapted, on account of their lightness. In short, the method was declared to be in all ways excellent. The explanation of the practice seems to be this: that moss rammed into a pot, and subjected to continual watering is soon brought into a state of decomposition, when it becomes a pure vegetable mould; and it is well known that *pure* vegetable mould is the most proper of all materials, for the growth of almost all kinds of plants. The moss would also not retain more moisture, than precisely the quantity best adapted to the absorbent powers of the root—a condition which can scarcely be obtained with any certainty, by the use of earth. [London News of Literature.]

Eccentrick Character.—Dr. Robert Honyman, a native of Scotland, once a surgeon in the British navy, and afterwards holding the same rank in the American navy, died on the 31st ult. in Virginia, aged 77 years. The doctor had a large estate to dispose of, and on opening his will, it was found to contain the following bequest:

"I also given and bequeath to my son my thermometer, my diploma of doctor of Physick, also a *human rib*, which will be found in a small trunk in my chest, with my earnest request that he will carefully keep the said rib, which is of James the Fifth, king of Scotland, and transmit it to his descendants."

We perceive that the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Manufactures, offer a premium of 10 dollars, for the most successful experiment in breeding and fatting fish in fresh water ponds for market. The exhibition of this Society is to be at Pawtuxet on the 9th and 10th of October.

Some men, like Lucian in religion, seek, by their wit, to traduce and expose useful things, because, to arrive at them, they converse with mean experiments; but those who despise to be employed in ordinary and common matters, never arrive at solid perfection in experimental knowledge.

Lord Verulam.

A Wife.—No sensible man ever thought a beautiful wife was worth as much as one who could make a good pudding. I wish the girls all knew this, for I feel a great interest in their welfare.

Trenton Emporium.

JAMES BLOODGOOD & Co's
Nursery at Flushing, on Long Island, near New York.

IN behalf of the proprietors of the above nursery, the subscriber solicits the orders of horticulturists who may be desirous of stocking their gardens and fields with fruit trees of the finest sorts and most healthy and vigorous stocks the present autumn.

BLOODGOOD & Co. *attend personally to the inoculating and engrafting of all their fruit trees*, and purchasers may rely with confidence that the trees they order will prove genuine.

The subscriber, agent of the above nursery, will receive orders for any quantity of

FRUIT AND FOREST TREES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
AND
PLANTS.

And the trees will be delivered in this city at the risk and expense of the Purchaser; the bills may be paid to him.

The reputation of this nursery is so extensively known and has been so well sustained that I take leave to refer those in want of trees to any of the Horticulturists in this city and its vicinity, and if ocular demonstration is desired, I invite those who wish to be thus satisfied, to examine the trees in my garden at Dorchester procured from this nursery for three or four years past, some of which are now in bearing, all in a healthy and vigorous state.

Catalogues will be delivered gratis on application to ZEB. COOK Jr.
Rogers' Building—Congress Street.
Boston, August 25th, 1826. eptf.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

STEPHEN F. MILLS & Co. (late Prince & Mills) proprietors of the extensive Nursery at Flushing, Long Island, near New York offer their very *choice and select collection* of Fruit Trees of all the various kinds to which they not only give their *personal attention*, but which have the *still greater advantage* of being ingrafted from bearing Trees whose accuracy has been tested, they therefore solicit with the fullest confidence the patronage of the public.

The Trees, Shrubs, &c. are in the most thrifty and healthy state, the correctness of every sale by them is guaranteed, and the same attention observed in the selection as if the purchasers were present.

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